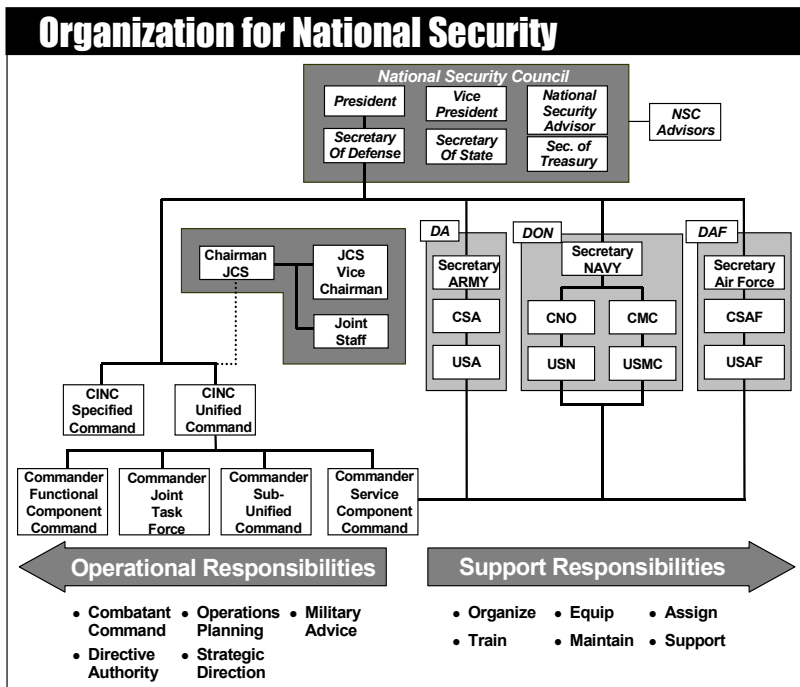




I. The National Level

Ref: JP 0-2 Unified Action Armed Forces, chap I and JFSC Pub 1, pp. 1-3 to 1-8.

Unified action in carrying out the military component of NSS is accomplished through an organized defense framework. This section describes the components and their functions within that framework.



Ref: JFSC Pub 1, fig. 1-1, p. 1-4.

I. The President & the Secretary of Defense (formally referred to as the "NCA")

Constitutionally, the ultimate authority and responsibility for the national defense rests with the President. Since passage of the National Security Act of 1947, the President has used his Secretary of Defense as his principal assistant in all matters relating to the Department of Defense. The Secretary is responsible for the effective, efficient, and economical operation of the Department of Defense, and he has statutory authority, direction, and control over the military departments.

A memorandum dated 11 Jan 2002 from the Director of the Joint Staff communicated the decision by the Secretary of Defense that "National Command Authorities (NCA)" no longer be used. "President" or Secretary of Defense" or both should be used when appropriate. The term NCA formerly was used to signify constitutional authority to direct the Armed Forces in their execution of military action.

II. The National Security Council (NSC)

The National Security Council was established by the National Security Act of 1947 as the principal forum to consider national security issues that require Presidential decision. Its membership now includes only four statutory members: the President, the Vice President, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Defense. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) and the Director of Central Intelligence serve as statutory advisers to the NSC.

Over time the NSC, which is primarily concerned with planning for the future, has evolved to include the following roles:

- Ensuring policies are coordinated with all concerned
- Providing the President with policy advice that is well thought out and thoroughly coordinated
- Carrying out mid-range policy planning
- Legitimizing policy decisions
- Providing a structure for crisis decision making
- Influencing budget decisions
- Educating the nation about national security issues
- Creating a national security community

III. The Department of Defense

The Department of Defense includes the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Joint Staff, Defense agencies, DOD field activities, Military Departments and Military Services within those departments, combatant commands, and other organizations and activities that may be established or designated by law, the President, or the Secretary of Defense.

The Secretary of Defense (SECDEF)

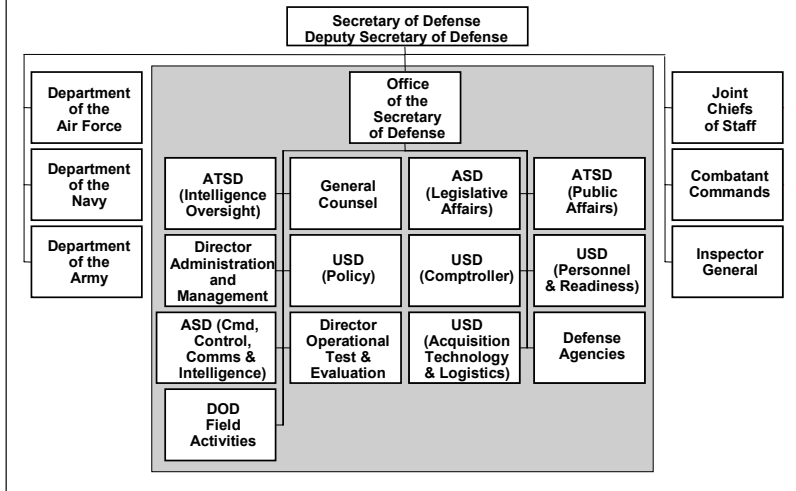
The Secretary of Defense is the principal assistant to the President in all matters relating to the Department of Defense. All functions in the Department of Defense and its component agencies are performed under the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary of Defense.

A. Functions of the Department of Defense

As prescribed by higher authority, the Department of Defense will maintain and employ Armed Forces to fulfill the following aims:

- a. Support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic.
- b. Ensure, by timely and effective military action, the security of the United States, its possessions, and areas vital to its interest.
- c. Uphold and advance the national policies and interests of the United States.

Department of Defense



B. Functions and Responsibilities Within the Department of Defense

The functions and responsibilities assigned to the Military Departments, the Services, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the combatant commands will be carried out in such a manner as to achieve the following:

- Effective strategic direction of the Armed Forces
- Employment of the Armed Forces in joint force commands whenever such arrangement is in the best interest of national security
- Integration of the Armed Forces into an effective and efficient team of land, naval, air, space, and special operations forces
- Prevention of unnecessary duplication or overlapping among the Services by using personnel, intelligence, facilities, equipment, supplies, and services of any or all Services such that military effectiveness and economy of resources will thereby be increased
- Coordination of Armed Forces operations to promote efficiency and economy and to prevent gaps in responsibility
- Effective multinational operations

C. The Military Departments

The chain of command for purposes other than the operational direction of combatant commands runs from the President to the Secretary of Defense to the secretaries of the military departments to the chiefs of the Service forces. The military departments are separately organized, each under civilian secretaries who are responsible for, and have the authority to conduct all affairs of their respective departments, including the following:

Common Functions of the Military Departments

Ref: JP 0-2, fig. II-2, p. II-13.

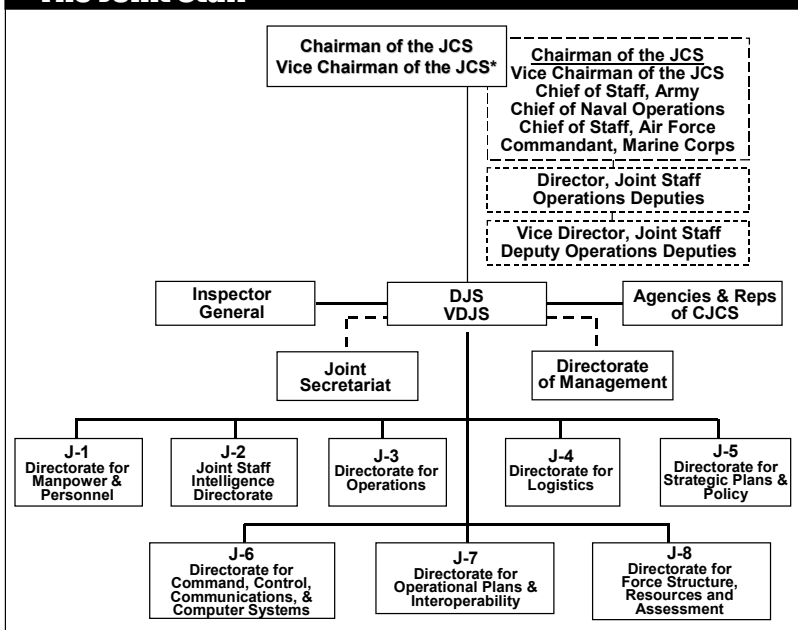
- To prepare forces and establish reserves of manpower, equipment, and supplies for the effective prosecution of war and military operations other than war and plan for the expansion of peacetime components to meet the needs of war.
- To maintain in readiness mobile reserve forces, properly organized, trained, and equipped for employment in an emergency.
- To provide adequate, timely, and reliable intelligence and counterintelligence for the Military Departments and other agencies as directed by competent authority.
- To recruit, organize, train, and equip interoperable forces for assignment to combatant commands.
- To prepare and submit programs and budgets for their respective departments; justify before Congress budget requests as approved by the President; and administer the funds made available for maintaining, equipping, and training the forces of their respective departments, including those assigned to combatant commands. The budget submissions to the Secretary of Defense by the Military Departments will be prepared on the basis, among other things, of recommendations of combatant commanders and of Service component commanders of forces assigned to combatant commands.
- To conduct research; develop tactics, techniques, and organization; and develop and procure weapons, equipment, and supplies essential to the fulfillment of the functions assigned by Chapter 6, title 10, United States Code and by Department of Defense Directive 5100.1, Functions of the Department of Defense and Its Major Components.
- To develop, garrison, supply, equip, and maintain bases and other installations, including lines of communications, and to provide administrative and logistic support for all forces and bases unless otherwise directed by the Secretary of Defense.
- To provide, as directed, such forces, military missions, and detachments for service in foreign countries as may be required to support the national interest of the United States.
- To assist in training and equipping the military forces of foreign nations.
- To provide, as directed, administrative and logistic support to the headquarters of combatant commands, to include direct support of the development and acquisition of the command and control system of such headquarters.
- To assist each other in the accomplishment of their respective functions, including the provisions of personnel, intelligence, training, facilities, equipment, supplies, and services.
- To prepare and submit, in coordination with other Military Departments, mobilization information to the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

II. Joint Chiefs of Staff

Ref: JP 0-2 Unified Action Armed Forces, chap II & JFSC Pub 1, pp. 1-19 to i-27.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) consist of the Chairman, the Vice Chairman, the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Chief of Staff of the Air Force, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps. The collective body of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is headed by the Chairman (or the Vice Chairman in the Chairman's absence), who sets the agenda and presides over JCS meetings. The Joint Chiefs of Staff, assisted by the Joint Staff, constitute the immediate staff of the Secretary of Defense. Responsibilities as members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff take precedence over duties as the chiefs of military Services.

The Joint Staff



Ref: JFSC Pub 1, fig. 1-12, p. 1-26.

Today, the Joint Chiefs of Staff have no executive authority to command combatant forces. The issue of executive authority for JCS and Service secretaries was first addressed in the 1958 Reorganization Act and clearly resolved by the Goldwater-Nichols DOD Reorganization Act of 1986. Title 10 USC 162 requires the secretaries of the military departments to assign all forces under their jurisdiction to the combatant commands or the U.S. Element, NORAD, except those forces assigned to carry out the statutory functions of a secretary of a military department, or forces assigned to multinational peacekeeping organizations. The chain of command to these combatant commands runs from the President to the Secretary of Defense directly to the commander of the combatant command.

Functions of the CJCS

Ref: DOD Reorganization Act of 1986, DOD Directive 5100.1.

The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is the principal military adviser to the President, Secretary of Defense, and National Security Council. Subject to the authority, direction, and control of the President and Secretary of Defense, the Chairman is responsible for the principal functions listed below:

Strategic Direction

- Assist the NCA to provide strategic direction of the Armed Forces

Strategic Planning

- Prepare strategic plans
- Prepare joint logistic and mobility plans to support those strategic plans
- Perform net assessments of the capabilities of the U.S. Armed Forces, and its allies as compared to potential allies

Contingency Planning

- Provide for preparation and review of contingency plans
- Advise on critical deficiencies and strengths in force capabilities

Requirements, Programs and Budget

- Advise on the priorities of requirements
- Advise on program recommendations and budget proposals
- Assess military requirements for defense acquisition programs
- Doctrine, Training and Education
- Develop doctrine for joint employment
- Formulate policies for joint training
- Formulate policies for coordinating military education and training

Other Matters

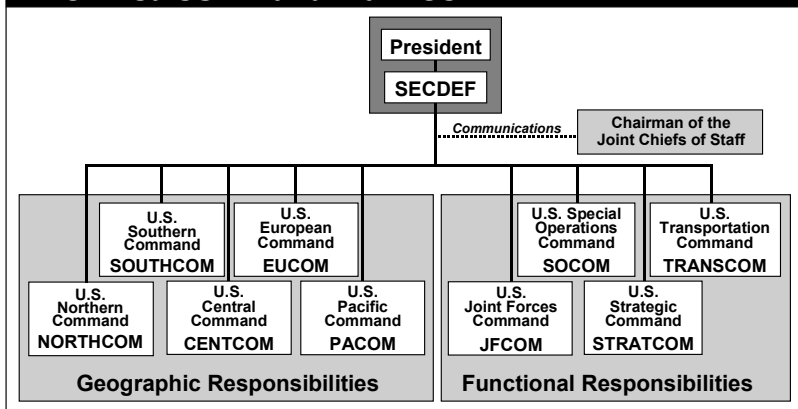
- Exercise exclusive direction of the Joint Staff
- As directed by the President, attend and participate in meetings of the NSC
- Advise and assist the NCA on establishing combatant commands
- Transmit communications between the NCA and combatant commands
- Review plans and programs to determine adequacy and feasibility
- As the Chairman considers appropriate, consult with and seek the advice of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and combatant commanders
- Provide U.S. representation on the Military Staff Committee of the United Nations

III. Combatant Commands

Ref: JP 0-2 Unified Action Armed Forces, chap. V, JP 3-0 Doctrine for Joint Operations, pp. 11-11 to 11-17 and www.defenselink.mil/specials/unifiedcommand.

The Unified Command Plan (UCP) is the document that sets forth basic guidance to all combatant commanders. The UCP establishes combatant command missions, responsibilities, and force structure; delineates geographic areas of responsibility for geographic combatant commanders; and specifies functional responsibilities for functional combatant commanders. The unified command structure generated by the UCP is flexible, and changes as required to accommodate evolving U.S. national security needs. Title 10 USC 161 tasks CJCS to conduct a review of the UCP "not less often than every two years" and submit recommended changes to the President, through the Secretary of Defense.

I. Unified Command Plan (UCP)



Five combatant commanders have geographic area responsibilities. These combatant commanders are each assigned an area of responsibility (AOR) by the Unified Command Plan (UCP) and are responsible for all operations within their designated areas: U.S. Northern Command, U.S. Central Command, U.S. European Command, U.S. Pacific Command, and U.S. Southern Command.

There are four combatant commanders assigned worldwide functional responsibilities not bounded by geography: U.S. Joint Forces Command, U.S. Special Operations Command, U.S. Strategic Command, and U.S. Transportation Command.

Among revisions to the plan that took place on Oct. 1, 2002:

- U.S. Northern Command – new combatant command assigned to defend the United States and support military assistance to civil authorities.
- U.S. Joint Forces Command – focus became transforming U.S. military forces; geographic responsibilities shift to Northern and European commands.
- U.S. Space Command and Strategic Command merged into an expanded STRATCOM, headquartered at Offutt Air Force Base, Neb.

II. Organization of Forces

Joint forces are specifically designated, composed of significant elements (assigned or attached) of two or more Military Departments, and commanded by a JFC with a joint staff. Joint forces include combatant commands, subordinate unified commands, and JTFs. An appropriate order assigns or attaches personnel and units to joint forces.

Organization of Forces



Combatant Commands

- Unified Commands
- Specified Commands (not currently used)



Subordinate Unified Commands



Joint Task Forces



Service Components/Forces



Functional Components

Ref: JP 3-0, pp. II-11 to II-17.

A. Combatant Commands

A combatant command is a unified or specified command with a broad continuing mission under a single commander established and so designated by the President, through the Secretary of Defense, and with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Combatant commands typically have geographic or functional responsibilities.

The two types of combatant commands are “unified” and “specified.”

1. Unified Commands

Unified commands are typically established when a broad continuing mission exists requiring execution by significant forces of two or more Military Departments and necessitating single strategic direction or other criteria found in JP 0-2, *Unified Action Armed Forces (UNAAF)* are met.

The commanders of unified commands may establish the following:

- Subordinate unified commands, when authorized through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to conduct operations on a continuing basis.

Combatant Commands

Ref: JP 0-2, chap. V, pp. V-1 to V-4.

An objective of the Goldwater-Nichols Act of 1986 was to clarify the command line to the combatant commanders and to preserve civilian control of the military. The act stated that the operational chain of command runs from the President to the Secretary of Defense to the combatant commanders. The act also stated that the President "may direct" that communications between the President or the Secretary of Defense and combatant commanders be transmitted through CJCS. In the Unified Command Plan, the President executed this option and directed that communications between the NCA and the combatant commander will be transmitted through CJCS. Further, by statute, the Secretary of Defense is permitted wide latitude to assign oversight responsibilities to CJCS in the Secretary's control and coordination of the combatant commanders. This authority has been exercised in DOD Directive 5100.1 and other directives.

The commanders of combatant commands exercise combatant command (command authority) (COCOM) of assigned forces and are directly responsible to the NCA for the performance of assigned missions and the preparedness of their commands. Combatant commanders prescribe the chain of command within their commands and designate the appropriate level of command authority to be exercised by subordinate commanders.

Joint forces are established at three levels: unified commands, subordinate unified commands, and JTFs. In accordance with the UCP, combatant commands are established by the President, through the Secretary of Defense, with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Commanders of unified commands may establish subordinate unified commands when so authorized by the Secretary of Defense through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. JTFs can be established by the Secretary of Defense, a combatant commander, subordinate unified commander, or an existing JTF commander.

Joint forces can be established on either a geographic area or functional basis.

1. Geographic Area

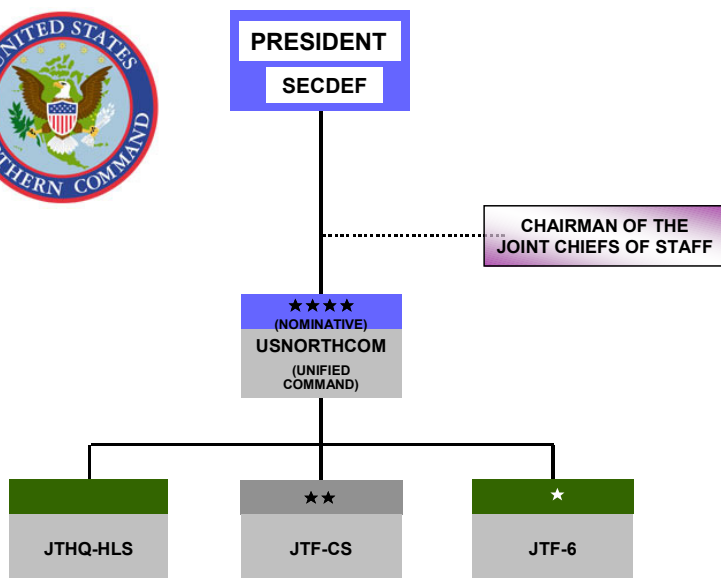
Establishing a joint force on a geographic area basis is the most common method to assign responsibility for continuing operations. The title of the areas and their delineation are prescribed in the establishing directive. A JFC assigned a geographic area is considered an area commander. Note: Only commanders of geographic combatant commands are assigned AORs. Subordinate JFCs normally are assigned other operational areas. The boundaries defining these AORs are not intended to delineate restrictive geographic AORs. Combatant commanders may operate forces wherever required to accomplish their missions.

2. Functional

Sometimes a joint force based solely on military functions without respect to a specific geographic region is more suitable to fix responsibility for certain types of continuing operations (e.g., the unified commands for transportation and special operations). The commander of a joint force established on a functional basis is assigned a functional responsibility by the establishing authority.

U.S. Northern Command

www.northcom.mil



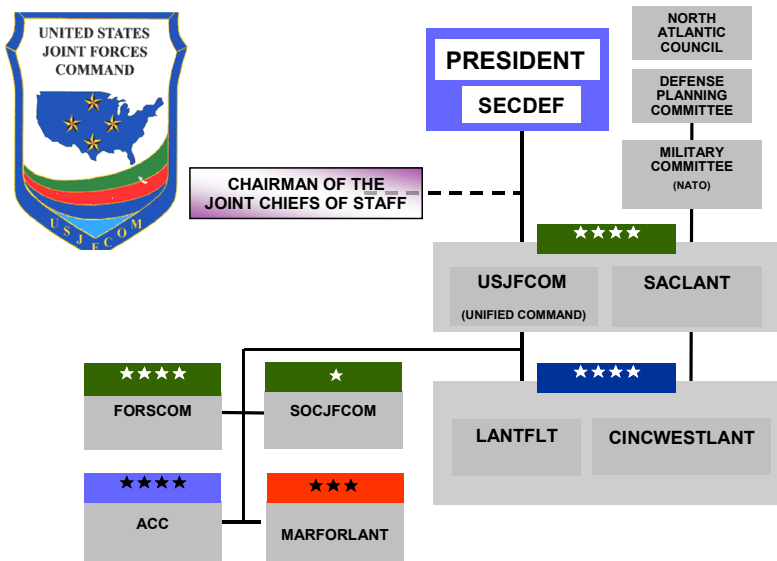
USNORTHCOM Mission

The Department of Defense established U.S. Northern Command in 2002 to consolidate under a single unified command existing missions that were previously executed by other military organizations. U.S. Northern Command plans, organizes, and executes homeland defense and civil support missions, but has few permanently assigned forces.

- **Joint Force Headquarters - Homeland Security (JFHQ-HLS).** JFHQ-HLS is the homeland security component of U.S. Northern Command that coordinates the land and maritime defense of the continental United States. It also coordinates military assistance to civil authorities. JFHQ-HLS plans and integrates the full spectrum of homeland defense and civil support to lead federal agencies, such as the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Prevention, crisis response and consequence management are capabilities included within that spectrum of support.
- **Joint Task Force - Civil Support (JTF-CS).** JTF-CS is under the operational control of Joint Force Headquarters Homeland Security, which is a subordinate command of U.S. Northern Command. The mission of JTF-CS is to provide command and control for Department of Defense (DoD) forces deployed in support of the lead federal agency (LFA) managing the consequences of a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or high-yield explosive (CBRNE) incident in the United States, its territories and possessions in order to save lives, prevent injury and provide temporary critical life support.
- **Joint Task Force - 6 (JTF-6).** JTF-6 provides Department of Defense counterdrug support to federal, regional, state and local law enforcement agencies throughout the continental United States.

U.S. Joint Forces Command

www.jfcom.mil



**Note: SACLANC to become "Allied Command Transformation"*

USJFCOM Mission

Among his duties, the commander of USJFCOM oversees the command's roles in transformation, experimentation, joint training, interoperability and force provision as outlined in the Department of Defense's Unified Command Plan.

The Department of Defense appointed U.S. Joint Forces Command as the "transformation laboratory" of the United States military that serves to enhance the unified commanders' capabilities to implement that strategy. USJFCOM develop concepts, test these concepts through rigorous experimentation, educate joint leaders, train joint forces, and make recommendations on how the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines can better integrate their warfighting capabilities.

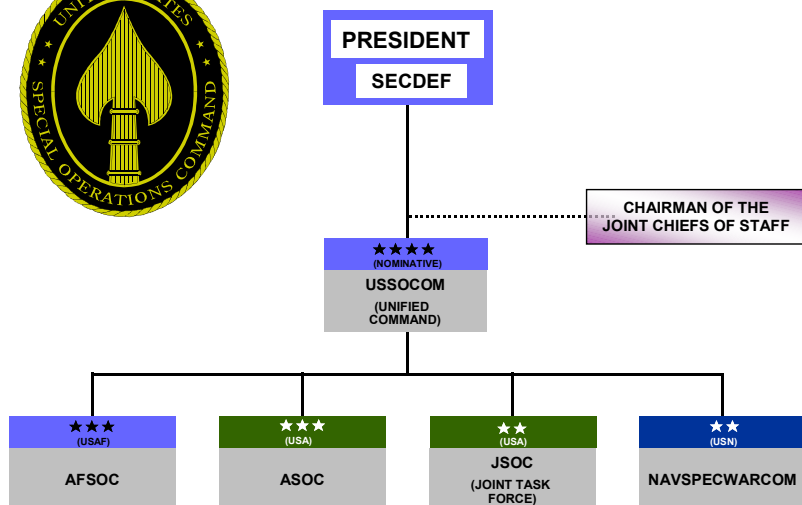
USJFCOM develops future concepts for joint warfighting. Such work must include and strengthen service efforts, draw on the best of industry, and follow the will of the citizens as expressed through Congress.

USJFCOM has four essential tasks:

- Discover promising alternatives through joint concept development and experimentation
- Define enhancements to joint warfighting requirements
- Develop joint warfighting capabilities through joint training and solutions
- Deliver joint forces and capabilities to warfighting commanders

U.S. Special Operations Command

www.socom.mil



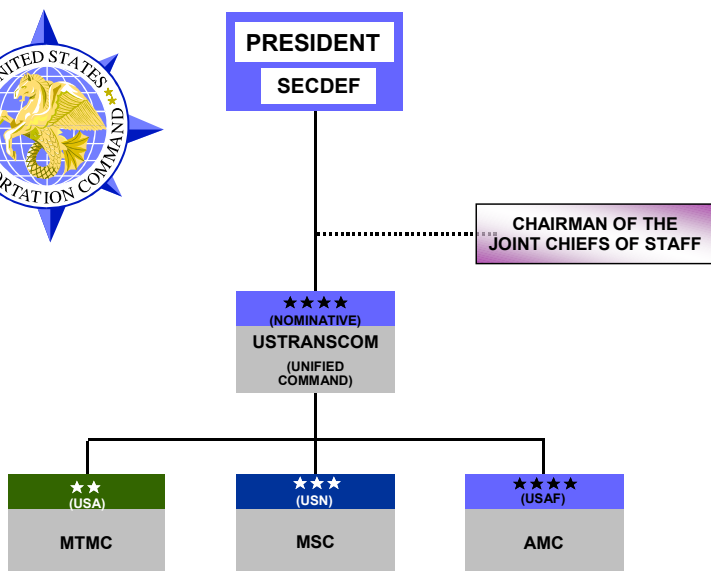
USSOCOM Mission

USSOCOM exercises combatant command (command authority) of all active and reserve SOF, US Army PSYOP, and CA forces (except for Marine Corps Reserve CA Groups) stationed in the United States. Accordingly, USSOCOM also is responsible for providing trained and combat-ready SOF to the geographic combatant commanders and, when directed by the President/SECDEF, exercising command of selected special operations.

- **Theater Special Operations Command (SOC).** To provide the necessary unity of command, each geographic combatant commander has established a subunified command to serve as the functional SO component for the theater. The theater SOC performs broad continuous missions uniquely suited to SOF capabilities that are of operational and strategic importance to the geographic combatant commander. The theater SOC commander normally exercises OPCON of all assigned SOF in theater with the exception of NSW units organic to CVBGs and amphibious ready groups and PSYOP forces.
- **Joint Special Operations Task Force JSOTF).** When required, the JFC may establish a JSOTF. A JSOTF is a temporary joint SOF command formed to conduct SO in a specific theater of operations or to accomplish a special operation or prosecute SO in support of a theater campaign or other operations. The JSOTF may have conventional units assigned or attached to support the conduct of specific missions.
- **PSYOP and CA Forces.** Although designated as SOF, command relationships pertaining to PSYOP and CA forces are structured to support both SO and conventional forces.

U.S. Transportation Command

www.transcom.mil



Structure & Organization

USTRANSCOM Mission

USTRANSCOM provides strategic air, land and sea transportation for the Department of Defense (DoD), including common-user terminal services, to deploy, employ and sustain military forces to meet national objectives in time of peace and time of war.

Geographic combatant commanders coordinate movement requirements and required delivery dates with USTRANSCOM who, with the transportation component commands, provides a complete movement system from origin to the theater ports of debarkation and (by request of and in coordination with the combatant commander) from there to the final destination. USTRANSCOM also provides liaison officers to all geographic combatant commanders to assist in coordination of strategic mobility issues that may arise. Representatives and liaison officers from AMC, MTMC, and MSC address specific transportation functions under the control of USTRANSCOM and may be included on a geographic combatant command staff to facilitate the movement of forces into a designated operational area.

USTRANSCOM Capabilities

- On-line status of transportation operations
- Strategic movement control
- Single contact for all strategic movement requirements
- Facilitate hand-off from strategic to theater for joint task force personnel, equipment, and sustainment
- Transportation intelligence
- Joint Operation Planning and Execution System and predeployment training
- Augmentation for the joint movement center

U.S. Strategic Command

www.stratcom.mil



At the time of publication, an organizational chart was not available from USSTRATCOM.

The current USSTRATCOM resulted from the Oct. 1, 2002 integration of two previous unified commands: U.S. Space Command, which oversaw DOD space and information operations; and the former USSTRATCOM, responsible for the command and control of U.S. strategic forces.

USSTRATCOM Mission

Establish and provide full-spectrum global strike, coordinated space and information operations capabilities to meet both deterrent and decisive national security objectives. Provide operational space support, integrated missile defense, global C4ISR and specialized planning expertise to the joint warfighter.

USSTRATCOM exercises command authority over various task forces and service components in support of the command's mission. Organizations include task force and service elements supporting the following:

- Aerial Refueling/Tankers
- Airborne Communications
- Army Space Forces
- Ballistic Missile Submarines
- Bomber and Reconnaissance Aircraft
- Joint Task Force Computer Network Operations
- The Joint Information Operations Center
- Land-based Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles
- Naval Network and Space Operations Command
- Space Air Force

The command consists of a Joint Forces Headquarters for Information Operations and four directorates:

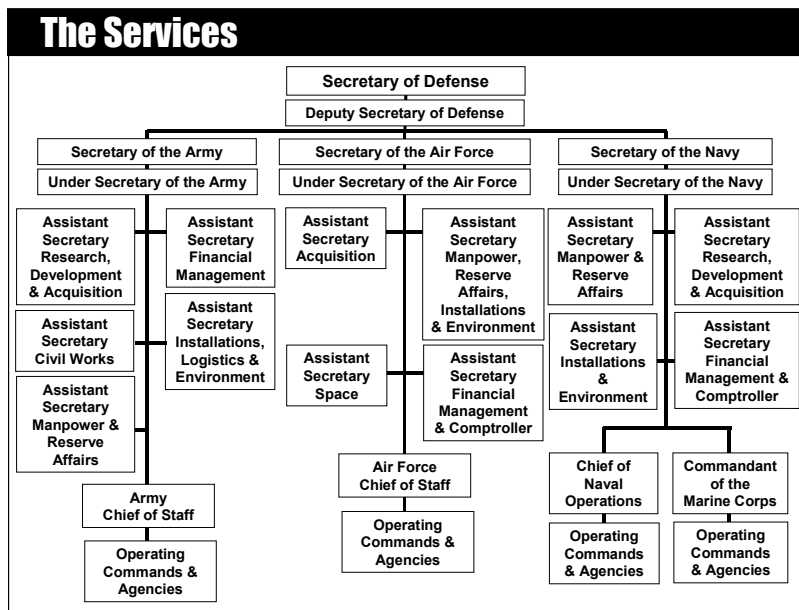
- **Combat Support** — provides acquisition, contracting, combat logistics and readiness, C4, and global C2.
- **Global Operations** — coordinates the planning, employment and operations of DoD strategic assets and combines all current operations, global command and control operations, and intelligence operations. The directorate includes all command center operations, the Joint Intelligence Center, Current Operations, and the National Airborne Operations Center.
- **Policy Resources & Requirements** — develops overarching policy to support execution of all the command's missions. It is responsible for the articulation and development of all command requirement processes to ensure that STRATCOM has the tools to accomplish its mission, and it ensures appropriate decision support tools and assessment processes are in place to enhance operational capabilities.
- **Strike Warfare** — includes the Targeting Intelligence Center and three divisions to deliver rapid, extended range, precision effects in support of theater and national objectives: Global Strike, Combat Plans, and Planning/Targeting tools.
- **Joint Forces Headquarters Information Operations** — incorporates, integrates, and synchronizes various information operation disciplines.

IV. The Services

Ref: JP 0-2 Unified Action Armed Forces, chap I, JP 3-33 Joint Force Capabilities, chap. II and JFSC Pub 1, chap. 1.

The US Army, US Marine Corps, US Navy, US Air Force, and US Coast Guard comprise the Armed Forces of the United States. Although each Service has its own distinct history, lineage, traditions, organizational structure, and equipment, the authority for each comes from the United States Code (USC). Title 10, USC, delineates the functions and responsibilities of the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, and Air Force, while title 14, USC, addresses the Coast Guard.

Per title 10, the Goldwater-Nichols Act of 1986, it is responsibility of the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, and Air Force to organize, train, equip, and provide forces and capabilities to combatant commanders to conduct joint operations. It is the combatant commanders' responsibility to employ these forces in combat.



This section provides an overview of the capabilities and organization of the Services. It is not intended to be a definitive planner's guide to Service capabilities but rather a summary of the broad capabilities and organization each Service provides to national defense.

The NCA issued additional guidance and the Services produced individual Service documents that refine their specific organizations and concepts of operation. These Service documents, coupled with DOD and joint publications and directives, provide the framework within which the Services operate.



U.S. Army

Ref: JP 3-33, pp. II-1 to II-5 and JFSC Pub 1.

The Army is responsible for the preparation of land forces necessary for the effective prosecution of war and military operations short of war, and, in accordance with integrated joint mobilization plans, for the expansion of the peacetime components of the Army to meet the needs of war.

A. Major Functions

- Organize, train, and equip forces for the conduct of prompt and sustained combat operations on land—specifically, forces to defeat enemy land forces and to seize, occupy, and defend land areas
- Organize, train, equip, and provide forces for appropriate air and missile defense and space control operations, and for the support and conduct of special operations
- Develop airborne doctrine, procedures, and equipment that are of common interest to Army and Marine Corps
- Organize, equip, and provide Army forces for joint amphibious, airborne, and space operations and train such forces, in accordance with joint doctrines
- Organize, equip, and provide forces for the support and conduct of special operations
- Organize, equip, and provide forces for the support and conduct of psychological operations
- Furnish forces for the occupation of territories abroad
- Conduct the authorized civil works program, including projects for improvement of navigation, flood control, beach erosion control, and other water resource developments in the United States.
- A collateral function of the Army is to train forces to interdict enemy sea and air power and communications through operations on or from land.

B. Organization

The Army is a Total Force of echeloned Active and Reserve Component (RC) organizations and groupings, each designed toward a specific function or mission. Each sequentially larger organization, whether combat, combat support (CS), or combat service support (CSS), possesses greater capability for both sustained and independent operations.

Combat Forces. Combat forces are units and soldiers who close with and destroy enemy forces or provide maneuver and firepower on the battlefield. Combat branches of the Army include Air Defense Artillery, Armor, Aviation, Field Artillery, Infantry, Special Operations Forces, and combat engineers.

Combat Support (CS) Forces. CS forces include units and soldiers that provide critical combat support functions in conjunction with combat units and soldiers to secure victory. They include the Chemical Corps, Military Police, Military Intelligence, Signal Corps, and civil affairs (CA) and psychological operations (PSYOP) units of the Special Forces.

Combat Service Support (CSS) Forces. CSS units perform the essential functions, activities, and tasks necessary to sustain all elements of operating forces in theater at all levels of war. They include the Army Medical Department, Transportation Corps, Judge Advocate General Corps, Acquisition Corps, Ordnance Corps, Quartermaster Corps, Finance Corps, Adjutant General Corps, Chaplain Corps, and some types of engineer and aviation units.

1. Army Service Component Command (ASCC)

The Army service component command (ASCC) has both support and operational responsibilities. The ASCC commander is responsible to the combatant commander for recommending how US Army forces should be allocated and employed and exercises administrative control of the Army force, to include logistics. Title 10 USC responsibilities include requirements to organize, equip, train, and maintain Army forces in the theater and to provide support to other Services in accordance with executive agent responsibilities.

2. Numbered Armies

There are currently three numbered armies formed by ASCC in coordination with combatant commanders as intermediate headquarters between the JFC and multiple corps. They are normally constituted from existing Army assets and structured to meet specific operational requirements. In joint and combined operations, subordinate units of numbered armies may include units of other Services or multinational forces. When the numbered army is the largest formation in a theater of war, its commander may be designated the joint force land component commander and may design and direct land operations for the entire theater. Numbered armies are primarily operational headquarters. They may establish priorities for CSS among their subordinate forces but CSS is normally provided by the ASCC.

3. Army Corps

The Army has four corps headquarters (HQ), that are organized to control two to five divisions each. A corps is the deployable level of command required to synchronize and sustain combat operations. Corps are tailored to specific missions by the assignment of subordinate organizations. Corps HQ are the most likely Army unit to be designated as a JTF HQ. They range in size from 35,000 to more than 125,000 personnel and are normally commanded by lieutenant generals.

4. Army Division

The next lower echelon is the division. The Army has 10 active divisions — one airborne, one air assault, two light infantry, and six heavy (armored and mechanized) divisions and eight National Guard divisions. Divisions consist of three brigades of either pure or task-organized infantry, mechanized infantry, or armor units. Divisions also include organic artillery, air defense, aviation, communications, engineers, intelligence, military police, and logistics units. Divisions are normally commanded by a major general. They range in size from 8,000 to 16,000 soldiers, depending on the type of division. While divisions perform major tactical level operations, they require some degree of external support from corps and theater logistics assets.

5. Echelons Below Division

Echelons below division (brigade, battalion, and company) are the organizational building blocks of land forces whether uniquely Army or part of a JTF. These lower units are structured, equipped, and trained for specific functions and are suited for force packaging. In addition to the divisional forces, the Army has two active armored cavalry regiments and 15 RC brigades — one armored cavalry regiment, seven mechanized infantry, and seven infantry.

6. Army Special Operations Forces

The Army provides fully trained and ready SOF to US Special operations Command (USSOCOM) for use by the geographic combatant commanders, subordinate joint force commanders, and US ambassadors. Army SOF consists of five active special forces groups, two RC special forces groups, a Ranger regiment, a special operations support command with logistics and signal capabilities; and a special operations aviation regiment. Additionally, the Army possesses both active and RC PSYOP and CA units.



U.S. Navy

Ref: JP 3-33, pp. II-7 to II-9 and JFSC Pub 1.

The Navy is organized, trained, and equipped to provide forces to promote and defend US national interests by maintaining maritime superiority, contributing to regional stability, and conducting operations on and from the sea, and providing logistic support to other forces. Navy forces accomplish these tasks through deterrence operations while maintaining warfighting readiness through continued forward presence, exercising a robust sealift capability, and developing interoperability with the other Services. In addition to these Navy capabilities, naval forces (including Marine Corps and Coast Guard forces) are capable of seizing or defending advanced naval bases and conducting land operations essential to the prosecution of the maritime portions of campaigns.

A. Major Functions

- Organize, train, equip and furnish Navy and Marine Corps forces for the conduct of prompt and sustained combat incident to operations at sea, including operations of sea-based aircraft and land-based naval air components -- specifically, forces to seek out and destroy enemy naval forces and to suppress enemy sea commerce, to gain and maintain general naval supremacy, to establish and maintain local superiority in an area of naval operations, to seize and defend advanced naval bases, and to conduct such land, air, and space operations as may be essential to the prosecution of a naval campaign
- Organize, equip, and furnish naval forces, including naval close air support and space forces, for the conduct of joint amphibious operations
- Organize, train, equip and provide forces for strategic nuclear warfare to support strategic deterrence
- Organize, train, equip and provide forces for reconnaissance, antisubmarine warfare, protection of shipping, aerial refueling and minelaying, and controlled minefield operations
- Furnish the afloat forces for strategic sealift
- Furnish air support essential for naval operations
- Organize, train, equip and provide forces for appropriate air and missile defense and space control operations, including forces required for strategic defense of the United States
- Organize, train, equip and provide forces for to operate sea lines of communication
- Organize, train, equip and provide forces for the support and conduct of special operations
- Coordinate with the Department of Transportation for the peacetime maintenance of the coast

B. Organization

1. Numbered Fleets

During routine operations, US Navy forces operate as part of a numbered fleet, that is permanently associated with a geographic region. The US Navy is composed of five numbered fleets: 2nd and 6th Fleets in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea, 3rd

and 7th Fleets in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and 5th Fleet in the Arabian Gulf and Sea. Within each fleet, naval forces organize for combat as task forces, task groups, task units, and task elements. A task force is a grouping of units — temporary, semi-permanent, or a component of a numbered fleet — formed for the purpose of carrying out a specific operation, mission, or task. Task groups, units, and elements are progressively smaller subcomponents of a task force and normally have correspondingly narrower missions assigned to them.

2. Carrier Battle Group (CVBG)

The use of a carrier battle group (CVBG) in a power projection role is the centerpiece of the Navy's operational philosophy.

3. Surface Action Group (SAG)

Surface action groups (SAGs), while not a substitute for CVBGs, also offer a unique operational capability. SAG air defense and naval surface fire support capabilities are particularly valuable in satisfying many of the warfighting requirements presented by combat and potential combat situations such as forcible entry operations, sustained operations ashore, strikes, raids, and peace enforcement.

4. Warships and Naval Aircraft Acting Alone or in Small Groups

Warships and naval aircraft acting alone or in small groups are capable of performing missions in information collection, enforcement of sanctions and/or maritime interception operations, sustainability of forces afloat or ashore in remote locations, convoy protection of sealift assets in transshipment and in onload and/or offload, neutralization of seaborne mines, and covert surveillance. Mobile teams are organized for the purposes of protection, providing medical facilities, and diving and salvage.

5. Sea-Based Support

Providing sea-based support is a unique capability of the Navy. It allows the JFC flexibility and capability in conducting joint combat, FHA, disaster relief, noncombatant evacuation, and other operations. Sea-basing, sea echelon, and building up forces ashore are three basic approaches used to support joint operations from the sea. The ability to provide sea-based support enhances the power projection and enabling force capabilities inherent in US naval operations.

6. Naval Special Warfare (NSW) Units

Naval special warfare (NSW) units are organized, trained, and equipped to conduct special operations in maritime and riverine environments. They are deployed in small units worldwide in support of fleet and national operations. The combat forces comprising NSW include six sea-air-land teams (SEALs), three special boat units, and two SEAL delivery vehicle teams.

7. Naval Reserves

Naval Reserve structure provides additional capability in a wide range of naval activities including mobile inshore undersea warfare, logistic support, and fixed- and rotary-wing aviation.



U.S. Coast Guard

Ref: JP 3-33, pp. II-12 to II-15 and JFSC Pub 1.

The United States Coast Guard is a military, multimission, maritime service and one of the nation's five Armed Services. It is located within the Department of Transportation except when operating as part of the Navy on declaration of war or when the President directs.

As one of the five Services, the Coast Guard performs the same common Service functions and supports the National Security Strategy, National Military Strategy, and the combatant commanders. National defense is one of the four major roles of the Coast Guard. The other three are maritime safety, maritime law enforcement, and maritime environmental protection.

During deployment and redeployment operations for the joint force, the Coast Guard can provide force protection of military shipping at US seaports of embarkation and overseas ports of debarkation by conducting port security and harbor defense operations with port security units and patrol craft. Major cutters are deployed to participate in maritime interception operations to enforce sanctions against another nation and to conduct peacetime engagement activities. Port safety responsibilities in the continental United States (CONUS) include the establishment, certification, and supervision of ammunition loading operations. In addition, the Coast Guard's role in licensing additional merchant mariners to serve expanded defense shipping needs is integral to the mobilization process. The Coast Guard is unique among the Services in that it has statutory law enforcement authority.

A. Major Peacetime Functions

- Enforce or assist in enforcement of the law with power to arrest, search, and seize persons and property suspected of violations of Federal law, including drug interdiction
- Administer laws and enforce regulations for the promotion of safety of life and property on and under the high seas and waters subject to U.S. jurisdiction
- Coordinate marine environmental protection response
- Enforce port safety and security
- Enforce commercial vessel safety standards and regulations
- Regulate and control ship movement and anchorage
- Acquire, maintain, and repair short-range aids to navigation
- Establish, operate, and maintain radio navigation
- Develop, establish, maintain, and operate polar and U.S. icebreaking facilities
- Organize, equip, and furnish forces for maritime search and rescue
- Engage in oceanographic research
- Maintain a state of readiness to function as a specialized Service in the Navy

B. Major Wartime Functions

- Continue peacetime missions
- Plan and coordinate U.S. coastal defense for the Fleet Commanders through assignment as commanders of U.S. Maritime Defense Zone Atlantic and Pacific
- Perform naval wartime missions of inshore undersea warfare, mine countermeasures, harbor defense, ocean escort, etc., occurring in the U.S. littoral sea
- Mobility

C. Organization

The Coast Guard is organized into three levels above the individual unit.

1. Area

There are two areas, the Atlantic Area and the Pacific Area, commanded by vice admirals. Areas are an organizational element equivalent to US Navy fleets. The areas are the Coast Guard's primary link to the Navy components of unified commands. Major cutters and aircraft report directly to the area commanders.

2. District

At the next lower level are nine numbered districts commanded by rear admirals. Groups, Marine Safety Offices, air stations, and major buoy tenders are operational units which report directly to the district commander.

3. Port Level

A. Group

Groups are named geographically and include small boat stations, patrol boats, aids to navigation teams, and other units which perform one or more missions.

B. Marine Safety Office

Marine safety offices are field units tasked to carry out numerous federal responsibilities ensuring the safe and efficient use of the nation's ports and waterways. The Coast Guard executes these port responsibilities through the Captains of the Ports (COTPs) who are designated by the Commandant, US Coast Guard, to direct law enforcement activities and enforce regulations. Within their jurisdictions, COTPs enforce port safety, port security, and maritime environmental protection regulations including protection and security of vessels, harbors, waterfront facilities, and anchorages. The COTP is authorized to provide necessary security in response to a threat or situation when those with primary responsibility fail to provide, or are incapable of providing, proper protection for a vessel or waterfront facility. The COTP chairs the Port Readiness Committee which is composed of representatives from federal agencies and public or private port owners and operators. Upon activation of a Maritime Defense Zone, a US Navy component responsible for naval coastal defenses, a COTP may become a commander in that organization. This "dual hat" authority and responsibility provides a unique command capability: a military commander with law enforcement authority who is not subject to the Posse Comitatus Law. This designation in US ports capitalizes on the COTP's authority and established relationship with the local maritime community and Port Readiness Committees involved in contingency planning.

C. Activities

The activities commander carries out the functions of both a group and Marine Safety Office.

Service Capabilities and Organization

Ref: JP 0-2, pp. v to vi.

The Army

The Army is the nation's decisive land warfare force. The ability of Army forces to compel, deter, reassure, or support as an instrument of national policy and objectives is directly related to the quantity of force it is able to apply. The Army is a rapidly deployable, versatile, capabilities-based force contributing light, heavy, and special operations forces (SOF) to the JFC. The Army provides a full range of military capabilities and responses to achieve strategic military objectives. The Army's contribution to the JFC is the power to exercise direct, sustained, and comprehensive control over the land, its resources, and its peoples.

The Air Force

The Air Force is the nation's preeminent source of integrated air and space power. The Air Force's ability to project power rapidly, persistently, and with precision is its most unique contribution to the joint force. The Air Force is organized, trained, and equipped to defend the United States through control and exploitation of air and space. Speed, flexibility, and the global nature of its reach and perspective distinguish the Air Force's execution of its core competencies. In addition to global attack and precision engagement capabilities, the Air Force enhances the joint force's overall warfighting effectiveness by providing air and space superiority: rapid global mobility; agile combat support; air and space intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance; and information superiority.

The Marine Corps

The Marine Corps maintains a unique capability in expeditionary operations that provides a wide range of power projection options in support of vital US interests. Additionally, Marine Corps maritime prepositioning force employment options offer a rapid global response, timely buildup of combat power, enhanced tactical mobility, and an increased measure of combat sustainability.

The Navy

The Navy is organized, trained, and equipped to provide forces to promote and defend US national interests by maintaining maritime superiority, contributing to regional stability, and conducting operations on and from the sea. Navy forces accomplish these tasks through deterrence operations while maintaining warfighting readiness through continued forward presence, exercising a robust sealift capability, and developing interoperability with the other Services. In addition to these Navy capabilities, naval forces (including Marine Corps and Coast Guard forces) are capable of seizing or defending advanced naval bases and conducting land operations essential to the prosecution of the maritime portions of campaigns.

The Coast Guard

As a Military Service, the US Coast Guard provides capabilities that are complementary to the other Services and essential in support of the national security and military strategies. In addition to its national defense role, the Coast Guard, as part of the Department of Transportation, performs three other major roles — maritime safety, maritime law enforcement, and maritime environmental protection. The Coast Guard's authority to enforce statutory law is unique among the Military Services.

V. Interagency Coordination

Ref: JP 3-33 Joint Force Capabilities, chap. IV and JP 3-08 vol. I and II Interagency Coordination During Joint Operations.

The Armed Forces have a long association with other agencies of the federal government, notably the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), and Department of State (DOS). However, as missions have become more diverse since the end of the Cold War, the frequency and level of interagency coordination and cooperation have expanded to include a wide range of federal, state, local, private, and international organizations. Operations such as peacekeeping, counterproliferation, consequence management, drug enforcement, disaster relief, and FHA require close cooperation and interaction among a continually changing field of players. These nonmilitary organizations provide valuable knowledge, expertise, and unique capabilities in many situations and remote regions of the world. The JTF can capitalize on the capabilities of these organizations to accomplish its mission more effectively, and conversely, the agencies, particularly PVO and NGO, may depend on the military for support or protection to accomplish their goals.

The trend and importance of DOD involvement in the interagency process at the operational level is on the rise. A broad range of government and nongovernmental organizations, both domestic and foreign, have major responsibilities and competencies which may enhance achievement of US national policy objectives.

Presidential Decision Directive (PDD) 56

The challenge of interagency operations lies in the disparity of organizations and their respective capability, authority, objectives, and organization. In an effort to reconcile this disparity, Presidential Decision Directive (PDD) 56, "Managing Complex Contingency Operations," attempts to integrate all components of a US response to a crisis by accelerating interagency planning. The goal of the planning is to identify appropriate agencies' missions and tasks as well as critical funding. Additionally, the planning facilitates coordination mechanisms at the operational level. PDD 56 drives US Government (USG) agencies to institutionalize what we have learned. The overall purpose is to achieve unity of effort among USG agencies and internal organizations engaged in complex contingency operations.

Presidential decisions are recorded currently as National Security Presidential Directives (NSPD). The President may terminate or continue the decisions of the previous President which were labeled as Presidential Decision Directives (PDD).

I. DOD and Federal Agency Capabilities

The United States is prepared for a wide range of contingency operations in support of national interests. These operations include, among others, smaller-scale combat operations, multilateral peace operations, noncombatant evacuation operations, counterproliferation, consequence management, and FHA and domestic support operations. US forces are capable of responding quickly to, and operating effectively in, all of these operations. However, US forces seldom operate in isolation and their capabilities are enhanced when they interact with a variety of DOD and other Federal agencies. The JFC and staff should be familiar with the capabilities of these organizations in order to capitalize on their potential contributions as force multipliers.

C. Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs)

PVOs are private, normally US-based, nonprofit organizations involved in humanitarian efforts including, but not limited to, relief, development, refugee assistance, environment, public policy, or global education.

Most NGOs and PVOs are extremely dedicated and capable of providing specific humanitarian relief tasks. They generally precede military forces into an operational area and maintain political neutrality. However, they often lack the resources to overcome terrain obstacles, or specialized equipment for complex emergencies. The efforts of PVOs and NGOs normally are coordinated by UN agencies, such as the Department of Humanitarian Affairs or High Commissioner for Refugees. The JTF may establish liaison with the overall UN coordinating agency by establishing a civil-military operations center (CMOC).

D. Civil-Military Operations Center (CMOC)

The purpose of the CMOC is to coordinate and assist US and multinational forces with IOs, NGOs, PVOs, and HN agencies and authorities. The CMOC provides access for nonmilitary agencies desiring help and coordination with military forces. The CMOC also provides both access and civil-military operations-related information to and from nonmilitary organizations operating away from the military HQ. The CMOC is mission-oriented and staffed appropriately.

There are literally hundreds of NGOs and PVOs operating around the world. The number fluctuates as organizations are formed to meet the needs of a particular crisis while other organizations are dissolved for lack of interest or resources. The dynamics are further complicated by a regional or geographic focus of many of the organizations as well as diversity in the political and social positions they may hold. Some NGOs and PVOs may be wary of cooperating with military authorities for fear they will be perceived as supporting a military solution or as having taken sides.

For detailed information on government, NGO, and PVO capabilities, and how the JTF can interface with and employ the complementary capabilities of these organizations, see JP 3-08, "Interagency Coordination During Joint Operations."

E. United Nations (UN)

The UN is a voluntary association of sovereign countries that have committed themselves to international peace and security. The UN is not chartered to intervene in the internal affairs of any country. The primary purpose of the UN is to maintain peace and security throughout the world and to develop friendly relations among nations. US military forces may be directly involved in UN operations under two provisions of the UN Charter.

Chapter VI, "Pacific Settlement of Disputes"

This chapter gives the UN authority to mediate international disputes between states and recommend terms of settlement. It establishes a series of procedures that may be used in seeking to secure the peaceful settlement of disputes.

Chapter VII, "Action With Respect to Threats to the Peace, Breaches of the Peace, and Acts of Aggression"

This chapter gives the UN the authority to use armed force to maintain or restore international peace and security. It establishes procedures that may be used when a situation has passed the stage of a dispute and has become a threat to peace, a breach of the peace, or an act of aggression.